writing, descending to details of falsehood and pettiness of which the hero of Appoination was incapable, and to which he would never have put his signature had he been in heaith of mind and body.

I wrote a respectful reply and left his house, and when I called afterward, twice within a few weeks, was not allowed to see him. I never met him significantly and thus ended a friendship as intimate as has often existed between men, and as honorable to both in the separate relations of chief and subordinate as it was tossible for such a friendship to be. I have, of course, never supposed that the termination of this friendship was the act of Gen. Grant.

This was in May, 1885, and in July Gen. Grant died. In October I wrote to Mrs. Grant sending her a copy of my agreement with Gen. Grant, and inquired when I might expect a payment under its terms. Col. Grant replied for his mother, stating that Mrs. Grant would be ready in due time to pay for what services I had rendered, but that it might not be easy for her and me to agree upon their value; at the proper time, however, that value could be determined.

mined. replied that Gen. Grant himself had set his need in the control of the con d. ed that Gen. Grant himself had set his

DEAR GENERAL: I have received yours of I have had two interviews with Col. Fred Grant, and, at his request, a conference with his counsel, ex-Senator Conkling.

Both express the opinion that you are not entitled to the sum mentioned in the paper you refer to, a copy of which I showed to them.

From my conversation with Col. Grant and Mr. Conkling I am led to believe that they would advise Mrs. Grant to pay \$1,500 to end the matter. by your claim, ing one of these interviews, Col. Grant ing one of these interviews, Col. Grant ed me an autograph letter written by Gen. to you, but not sent, with a memoran-attached, to the effect that the letter need t be sent unless it became necessary to send

it.

This letter was written shortly before Gen.
Grant's death, as appeared by the date. If it
should now be sent to you, it would, I fear, be
mortifying to you.

Col. Grant further stated that he is prepared
to show a state of affairs, while you were an
inmate of Gen. Grant's house, which, he says,
is incompatible with your claims for services
rendered. If I can be of further service otherwise than by pursuing legal measures for redress, command me. As I told you, my personal relations to Gen. Grant prevent my acting otherwise than as your friend, and not professionally. I said to Mr. Conking that I should like him to state his views to you personally, and that when you came to my office I would suggest to you to call on him with me. Whether this would meet your views I could not say. Mr. Conking said he had no objections.

Irrespective of the merits of the claim, my inclination is to advise you to settle it, I am, very respectfully and truly yours.

This letter calls for several remarks. It was

very respectfully and truly yours.

H. M. ALEXANDER.

This letter calls for several remarks. It was not included in the batch which Col. Grant has furnished for the public, nor has he at any time mentioned that he offered me \$1,500 for my claim. The refusal to pay more was not stated to be because I had claimed the authorship of Gen. Grant's book, as is now pretended, but it was the estimate put upon my services, which Gen. Grant had valued at \$10,000. Col. Grant has also falled at any time to state publicly that when he offered \$1,500 for what Gen. Grant valued at \$10,000. The letter referred to was used again a year afterward with another of my legal representatives, but it has never been shown to me, and when I demanded it, my lawyer was told that it contained a provision directing that it should never be used unless I insisted on completing Gen. Grant's memoirs after his death. This I never pretended or offered or expected to insist upon. And as the memoirs were completed long before the letterwas mentioned to me, the injunction of Gen. Grant was violated.

To Mr. Alexander's letter I made no reply, but proceeded with my work of "Grant in Peace," in which I sought to show the political successes and private virtues of my chief in exactly the same light in which I would have portrayed them had his family complied with his agreement.

In February, 1887, the publishers of Gen.

rayed them had his laminy consistency agreement, 1887, the publishers of Gen. Fobruary, 1887, the publishers of Gen. It's memoire signified a strong desire to hish this work, and an agreement was add between us very favorable to me, by publishers assured me in writing that they apull the publishers assured me in writing that they all deall three times as many copies of the written chapters, with a view to regarding her taste or feeling. I also stated that I had no idea of introducing any matter to which it was possible she could object, but I was told that I must sign in advance a stipulation to strike ont anything that in the future Mrs. Grant might pronounce disagreeable to her. She refused to say what was disagreeable now, but she objected to the book. Again I asked what were her objections, but she refused to make them known; and the publishers repeated that unless I stipulated in writing to make any, future changes she might dictate they would withdraw from their agreement. Of course I could make no such blind stipulations, and her publishers did withdraw from an agreement, signed, scaled, and delivered a month before.

an agreement, signed, secied, and delivered a month before.

I now formally placed my claim in the hands of lawyers. Mr. Alexander's firm had previously advisedime, but, as they were engaged by Mrs. Grant's publishers. I now employed Messrs. Stanley, Clarke & Smith. My new advisers proposed that I should offer arbitration, and I consented, still desiring an amicable arrangement. A proposition for arbitration was accordingly made, but was rejected by Col. Grant, in a letter he has published, and in which again and for a third time he defied me to go to the courts. The following reply to his letter, addressed to my lawyers and forwarded by them, he has falled to make public, for it contains an emphatic denial from me of any intention, desire, or right to claim the authorship of Gen. Grant's Alemoirs, and sets forth in detail what work I really did in the preparation of that book:

Mrs. U. S. Grant.

Madam: †Gen. Badeau has given to us in writing his version of the unsettled matter growing out of the agreement he holds, signed by your jate husband. growing out of the agreement he holds, signed by your late husband.

We feel very rejuctant, ias does he, to commence any legal proceedings, and at his request we enclose to you copy of the communication referred to. We also enclose, although you may have a copy already, a copy of the agreement in question.

In doing this we venture ito express the hope that a settlement may be arrived at without litigation. With the greatest respect, your ebedient servants.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.

BOUTHAMPRON LONG Island N. V. Luinge 1987.

SOUTHAMPTON, Long Island, N. Y., July 28, 1887.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.

SOUTHAMPTON, Long Island, N. Y., July 23, 1887.

Stephen G. Clerk. Eng.

My Dear Sire: I have before me the extracts from Col. Grant's letter in reply to that you wrote, at my request, proposing to submit to arbitration my claim for the fulfilment of Gen. Grant's agreement with me dated Feb. 7, 1885.

Col. Grant states that his "mother declines any arbitration except that of the courts," on the ground that "private arbitrators have no bower to enforce their judgment, and any agreement to abide by their determination would have to be enforced eventually at law, if either party should be disposed to consider the conclusion arrived at unjust."

This refusal to accept arbitration is based upon a misapprehension of what I intended to propose. I had been informed that the decision of the arbitrators could be made to have all the effect of a decree of a court. But I leave you to make known your views on the law if you think proper. What I wish to say is of another character.

The other reason assigned by Col. Grant for declining arbitration is squally the result of a misapprehension. He states that an impression has been created in several quarters. "by whom it is not necessary to surmise." that I did original work to a considerable extent upon Gen. Grant's book. This impression, he says, finds occasional utterance, and he declares that no better way of patting an end to the idea can be devised than litigation in open court.

I haveltwice stated in writings, which must be in the possession of Gen. Grant's Memoirs. I have no desire, intention, or right to claim the authorship of Gen. Grant's Memoirs. I have no desire, intention, or right to claim the nature of the remaining and repeatedly requested any comment whatever on the subject or making and the propose to make a stat

the hope that Gen. Grant's desire for secrecy may even yet be complied with.

In June, 1894, the editors of the Century Magnime renewed the request they had previously made through me, that Gen. Grant would write for their magnaine, and empowered me to offer him \$1,000 for two articles on any of his battles which he might select as themes. After a while he made the attempt and when he had written a lew pages he sent for me to visit him at Long Branch and showed me his work. This I revised and showed him how to enlarge the paper; and after a good deal of labor of this sort, I changing the phrase-ology and construction whatever I chose, and Gen. Grant always accepting my changes, the paper was copied by Col. Grant and taken to the editors of the Century. Mr. Johnson, one of the editors of the Century, Mr. Johnson, one of the editors of the Century. In Johnson, one of the editors of the Century. Mr. Johnson, one of the editors in regard to themes or treatment. I was at Gen. Grant's house when this visit occurred, and later I revised with him the subsequent and enlarged article. But before it was completed I had left Long Branch, and he wrote to me asking for information and making such inquiries as these: "Was McCook's division under lire at Shiloh? also Crittenden's?" Did Buell have any part of his army with him the second day except Nelson's division?"

After completing the article on Shiloh he began one on Vicksburg, and again invited me to his house, for he wrote: "I do not vant to submit my article till you have approved it." Again, he wrote in July: "When you want to run down, or rather when your article is ready, after next Wednesday I will be ready will be learned and minish it here."

Still later in the same month he wrote: "If you can come down next Wednesday I will be

Still later in the same month he wrote: "It you can come down next Wednesday I will be glad to see you for at least a week. I have shieled vicksburg, but have not read it over yet. Shiloh was brought back to me by the editor with some suggestions. I have added enough to make a page or two of the Century, and, I think, improved it. The latter wart of the Vicksburg paper I think better this the first, but all wanting improvement.

In August, accordingly, I went again to his nones. The day after my arrival he seled me to take a drive, and we went out to sether in a buggy, he and I alone. He thould write his final deep and that he wanted me to help him; but asis had always assured me that he would never write such a work, he did not feel at liberty to do so without my consent. He then proposed to give me \$5,000 out of the first \$20,000 profits he might receive, and \$5,000 more out of the next \$10,000—that is, 333 per cent, out of the first \$30,000 receipts. This was without any suggestion whatever from me; the offer had evidently been planned beforehand in his ewn mind, and was made before I could reply to his first remark.

I had expressly told him scores of times that I would not attempt to write his history if he meant ever to write one; and he had bledged himself repeatedly to me not to do so. I had devoted the best energies of my book would be destroyed if he wrote. For I was now his mouthplees; but when he spoke himself of course my especial authority would be superseded. His proposition was a bitter disappointment to me; but he was my chief and my friend, and in misfortune; the book might bring him in money, and it distracted him from his troubles. I consented. Then he asked me to keep his eatire matter exclusively between him and me.

I at once began helping him; I remained ten days at his house, planning the entire work and revising what he wrote, including now portions of the papers on Chattanooga and the Wilderness. After my return to my summer quarters he wrote to me again in the last days of August. I

As he was so anxious. I shally postponed the completion of my own work, and went to him on the 15th of October. For months I spent hours besides in my own room at work on his book. When we were together we sat at the same table, and often, as soon as he had written a page, he handed it to me. Idid not write the original matter, and in that sense I did not compose the book. The thoughts were Gen. Of the language. But I suggrested much. I ridd him when to insert descriptions of seenery, where to place an account of a character, how to elaborate a picture of a battle. I recalled scenes and incidents to his momory in which I had participated, or with the story of which I had participated, or with the story of which I had participated, or with the story of which I had participated, or with the story of which I had participated, or with the story of which I had participated, or with the story of which I had participated, or with the story of which I had participated, or with the story of which I had participated, or with the story of which I had sent the story of the story

be exclusively between him and me; that he did not mean ever to give me a check. I pleaded with him, but he was immovable. I said his family might think I acted dishonorably in not revealing the arrangement, but he said they knew that there was an agreement between us, and he promised if he got very much worse to divulge its particulars.

He constantly consulted me about his arrangements with his publishers, and when they became so anxious to secure his work I asked him to insert a stipulation in his agreement with shem for the publishers to pay him \$10,000 for the assistance he required, so that this expense should not fall upon him; but he refused, though the publishers offered to advance him any sum that he required. But on the day when he signed the contract with his publishers he received \$1,000 consideration money in a check. He had this cashed at once, and the same day he handed me, when we were alone, \$250 in bills, saying it was my share of what he had been paid. Still he positively retured to tell the family of our agreement, though I again urged him. He was unwilling that any one should know the amount or character of the assistance I rendered him.

For i can point out literally hundreds of passages that I changed. I can show the alterations in the MS, if I has been preserved. I can show that these passages are not as Gen, Grant originally wrote them, but as I modified them. I can give ample proof of my assertions, to convince either an arbitrator or a court, or the country. There will be no doubt whatever left in the mind of any one if this matter is dragged into publicity.

penny.

Doubtless she has misapprehended the facts, or she, as a woman of honor, would never have risked the dishonor to her great husband's name of a broken agreement; she would never have failed to keep his pledged word—a word given to precure his release from a prior pledge. I have known Mrs. Grant too many years and too intimately not to appreciate her sense of honor and her delicacy. I believe if she understood the case, she would see that instead of claiming either money or reputation not my due. I have concealed my part of the labor performed out of regard to her husband; I have forborne to press when I might havedemanded: I have submitted to delays that amount to gross injustice, to calumnies in the press that I might at once have dissipated—all for the sake of my great chief, the love I bore him, the memory of his services to the country, and his friendship for me—not without a recollection of her own many gracious words and deeds.

It will not be irrelevant to recall just here

I refused, of course, to accept his offer, and nothing more was heard from the Grants until after the election, when I brought suit against Mrs. Grant in the following complaint:

New York Suranses Cours.—Adam Badeau vs. Julia D. Grant.

The plaintiff herein complaining of the defendant herein respectfully shows to this honorable Court, and alleges:

First—That during the period of nearly sixteen years praction and composition was engaged in the preparation and composition was engaged in the preparation and composition and composition of said Grant, and with the express promise and understanding on the part of said Grant that he would never himself write a history of his campaigns, and that plaintiff expended, aside from his time and labor, a large sum of money, to wit, the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or thereabouts in the preparation of mapa, drawings, attereotype and other blates for the publication of said history, for all of which he has not as yet been reinforced.

Second—That subsequently, about December, 1883, the plaintiff was requested to induce said trant to prepare, either directly or through plaintiff's assistance, a paper of the publication of said history, for all of which he has not as yet been reinforced.

Second—That subsequently, about December, 1883, the plaintiff was requested to induce said trant to prepare, either directly or through plaintiff's assistance, a paper for the plaintiff was requested to induce said trant to prepare, either directly or through plaintiff's assistance, a paper for the plaintiff was requested to induce said trant and prepare, and the through the plaintiff of said Grant, and he then consented to prepare such paper, but some months afterward, and after the failure of she for my work and after were made through the plaintiff for his freely my margined his paper. In June, 1894, said Grant had written a few pages in respect to the battle of Shiloh, and at that time sent for the plaintiff and submitted his draft of the article to him, with the request to revis

desired plaintiff to keep the chairs agreement secret between themselves.

Fourth—Plaintiff thereupon began work with said
Grant mapping out and plainting the entire book although for some weeks his work consisted principally in
revising and correcting the aforesaid articles on Shiloh
and Vicksburg and a portion of a third article on Chaitanooga, said Grant now having agreed to furnish four
articles to the Century magazine, which articles however, were afterward to be incoporated in said book.

Fifth—In October of said year said Grant returned to

per important of the control of the

Sworn to before me this 1sth day of November, 1887, 1887, 288, 1888, 27., Notary Fablic, N.Y. county.

Immediately after the service of this paper, although I had three separate times been told by Col. Grant and his lawyers to resort to the courts, they made me an offer of \$7.500 for my claim, notwithstanding the allegations the complaint contains of the assistance I had rendered to Gen. Grant. When this offer to compromise was made, no word was said of any disclaimer of authorship from me.

In the first was unwilling to accept the proposition of authorship from me.

In the sake stally consented to compromise for the sake stally consented to compromise for the sake stally consented to compromise for the sake stally consented to fath the transselved of the sake stally consented to fath the transselved to do to the extence of \$500. They still sented to do to the extence of \$500. They still sented to do to the extence of \$500. They still sented to do to the extence of \$500. They still seld nothing about any disclaimer of authorship, ion and supposed the whole affair was definitely settled.

But when a release was presented to me they added a stipulation that in consideration of the \$8,000 paid. I disclaimed any authorship, iont authorship, or co-authorship of the memoirs. This I positively refused to sign, for I was not claiming hush money, but a payment under a written agreement, As, however, I had written a letter to Gen. Grant himself, which he pronounced satisfactory, I offered to repeat its contents after the payment should be made; but this proposition was rejected, and a further form of release was presented, relieving Mrs. Grant and the estate of Gen. Grant from all claims, of whatever nature, from me, but ignoring his agreement, and excluding the statement that Gen. Grant had declared himself satisfied with my disclaimer, and this, of course, I refused.

The time allowed for an answer to my complete the time of the proposition of

then handed to me, full of important mistakes, jumbling up two interviews with Mr. Lincoln that were six weeks apart, omitting one battle, and leaving out altogether an important conversation with Sheridan which led to the battle of Five Forks. It was just such matter as a man on the brink of the grave might have been expected to dictate.

At the same time a statement appeared in a prominent New York newspaper that I was the real author of Gen. Grant's book. This excited the publishers, who at once sent a lawyer to ask me to deny that I had written a line of the memoir. Such a declaration would have been absolutely false, though the statement had probably been made to them. I had scrupulously concealed the nature of my connection with the work on account of Gen. Grant's anxiety. I was willing to be silent for his sake, but I was not willing to declare what was false. I refused the application of the lawyer. The next day Coi, Grant handed me a letter which I was expected to sign or verify, stating that no one except Gen. Grant had done any but clerical work on his memoirs. I refused to say that this declaration was true, and had high words on the subject with Coi. Grant. This was at about 11 o'clock at night, and when I left the Coionel I went to my bedroom. Before I was undressed Gen. Grant sent a servant to ask me to go to his room. I did so, and he told me he had overheard my conversation with the New York, May 4 1865
Dean General: As I stated to you in my letter of Surday, I have no desire, intention, or right to claim t

urday, I have no desire, intention, or right to claim the authorship of your book. The composition is entirely your own. What assistance I have been able to render has been in suggestion, revision, or verification. With great respect, yours faithfully, ADAW BADELS. Gen. Grant declared that this was satisfac-

has been in suggestion, revision, or verification. With great respect, yours raithfully.

Gen. Grant declared that this was satisfactory.

It was after the arrangement for a stenographer, and while these demands for verification from me were proceeding, that I wrote the letter of May 2, which Col. Grant has published. The circumstances of the original contract had entirely changed. I had spent seven months at Gen. Grant's house instead of two or three, and his book was still incomplete; the book that we had supposed might bring in \$30,000, or at the most \$50,000, was to yleio at least \$400,000. The damage done to my own history was proportionately increased. I was expected to perform an entirely different task from that I had originally contemplated—one far more difficult. I therefore asked Gen. Grant if he did not think a different arrangement would now be fair. I did not say or suggest that I insisted on a new contract; left it to his justice and friendship to decide. I assured him that I had no desire to claim the literary merit, which I now say that he so much regarded, but as the enterprise had become so different from what we both had anticipated, it seemed to me proper that I should profit by the increased results which I was to do so much to secure, and be paid for the increased labor I was to perform. Had Gen. Grant been well, I have no dout that he would have consented to my proposition of more probably would have himself pronosed arrangements more advantageous and fairer to me than the original bargain.

This proposition of mine, it has been said, was made when Gen. Grant was dying, and that it aggravated his last sufferings. Furtive was the efforts of his son to extert from me a false statement that agitated Gen. Grant; it was the machinations of that son to obtain profit and reputation out of my labors to which he was not entitled that caused this additional suffering to his great father. For if Gen. Grant; it was the machinations of that son to obtain profit and reputation out of my labors to whic

vites that man to be his guest and intimate

companion.

Gen. Grant himself declared, under recent and well-known circumstances, that he had once unwittingly put his name to an important and deal-known circumstances, that he had once unwittingly put his name to an important and damaging document of the contents of which he was ignorant, when it was placed before him by a designing and unprincipled man. This is all I have to say about my letter and that signed with his name. My own, I maintain, was fair, manly, respectful, coasistent with all our relations and with my regard for my chief. The other was not the letter of the Grant I had known, who had taken Vicksburg and displayed such grandeur of soul at Appomatics.

In conclusion, I stand ready to prove to the country all that I assert. I have striven for years to avoid and avert the catastrophe which Gen. Grants son has persisted in precipitating. For years I have submitted to insults and reproaches and to the witholding of what is mine. I have been libelled in the public press, and my character has been falsely assalled in private. My business has been interrupted. I have been threatened with the disclosure of orivate letters of Gen. Grant which his son was charged by him not to reveal except under circumstances that can never occur; and which if Gen. Grant the my man and the influence of drugs and disease. I have been approached with dishonorable proposals; and all this at the time when I was working to build up Gen. Grant's reputation as a statesman, to defend him as a man of business, to set forth his personal virtues, and even screening the conduct of his son. All this while his family was enjoying a fortune which but for me they could never have received; for Gen. Grant was not at liberty, as a man of homor, to write his history without my aid; and not one penny of the hundreds of thousands it has brought them could his family have enjoyed but for me. Yet the portion that he bargained to assign me they withhold.

More, even than this; his son attempted to turn from me the friendship, that had laste

She Thinks She is Bewitched. CLEVELAND, March 20 .- Residents of Kinsman street are excited over a German woman named Pfenninger who says she is bewitched. Clergymen have prayed with her, and at the mention of the name of God she screams and has all the appearances of having a fit. She says she was cursed sixteen years ago by a man in Toledo, and that her husband died from the effects of the curse. CONTRACTOR DEAN BRATEN.

The Aqueduct Board May Go Abend and Award the Million Dollar Contract, Judge Barrett dissolved yesterday the temorary injunction he had granted on Taxpayer Ebling's suit, on behalf of Contractor Dean, to estrain the Aqueduct Commissioners from awarding the million dollar pipe contract to

O'Brien & Clark. The ground on which the injunction was asked for in the interest of rival bidders was that the Commission made favorites of O'Brien & Clark, and that O'Brien & Clark's bid is not the lowest. The contract has not been awarded yet, and.

The contract has not been awarded yet, and, as Judge Barrett puts it, "the injunction asked for is to restrain official judgment in advance and pronounce in advance that a judgment which would be exercised in favor of a particular contractor must necessarily be fraudulent or an abuse of power." The Commissioners have discretion to accept any bid they think best for the public service. The Court cannot limit the range of their selection or say that because one bidder has been selected many times there is a corrupt understanding between him and the Commissioners. When

for its or estratio official judgment in advance and pronouse in advance in a judgment in advance and promoting the street of the problem of the property of the property of the property of the problem of the property of th

and attracts wide attention among mill

WERNER'S NECK SAVED

The Jury Disagreed, and He Pleaded Guilty to Murder in the Second Degree. POUGHEEPSIE, March 20 .- The jury in the Werner case was out all night, and this morning declared that it could not agree as to whether the prisoner should be found guilty of murder in the first or second degree. Judge Barnard told them, in a severe manner, that Barnard told them, in a severe manner, that there was nothing in the case that warranted a disagreement, and directed them to return and try it again. They retired for forty minutes, and again they announced that they could not agree. They were then discharged.

District Attorney Hackett moved for a new trial for next Monday, and the Court erdered an extra panel of jurors, but later in the day the District Attorney accepted the prisoner's plea to murder in the second degree, and Judge Barnard sentenced Werner to Sing Sing prison for life.

LET OFF FOR \$64.

That is What it Cost a Victim of Chieral and Drink to Commit Forgery. Ansonia, March 20 .- The charge against Young Lowenthal in the Police Court to-day was changed from forgery to obtaining money was changed from forgery to obtaining money under false pretences. He pleaded guilty, and Attorney Munger told the court that, owing to the loss of his wife and insomnia, Lowenthal had contracted the chloral habit, and from that had taken to drink. The Judge lined him \$30 and costs, and required him to refund the money which Baker Schaeffer advanced on the spurious check. The affair cost Lowenthal's father \$54, which he paid and took the young man home with him.

Manitoba's Grievances.

WINNIPEG, March 20 .- A private telegram from Premier Greenway from Ottawa announces that he will leave for home, having accomplished nothing. The Dominion Government kept putting him off from day to day ernment kept putting him off from day to day under pretence of conferring with the Canadian Pacific authorities, until Greenway came to the conclusion that the Dominion Government was humbugging him with a view to gain time, so he cut the negotiations short and will return home. The news has created a nainful feeling throughout the province. It is probable a series of meetings will be held to denounce the Federal Government. The local Government will build the Red River Valley road, and will rely on a united province and a united Legislature to back it up if an attempt is made to prevent its construction.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 20 .- Jeff Curry, negro, who worked in the Blue Creek mines, had a dispute with a miner named Powell, but no blows were exchanged. Shortly afterward no blows were exchanged. Shortly alterward Powell caused the negro's arrest, charging him with carrying concealed weapons. Soon after dark two constables started with him for this city, where they were to place him in jail. When they came to a deserted spot in the road they were suddenly attacked by the mob, who took their prisoner from them and leading him a short distance away, commenced liring. Curry dropped dead instantly, and his murderers made their escape.

St. Louis, March 20,-Dr. George Cox was in Judge Wilson's court at Springfield, Mo., this morning, to explain why he ancinted this morning, to explain why he anointed Effle Elils with carboile acid on last Wednesday. He waived examination and was bound over to answer to the Grand Jury in May, and was released on \$5,500 bonds. Fenton Cox, the wayward son, and the injured girl were in court, and were held as witnesses. Fenton says there will be no prosecution, and the girl abides by the decision of "her boy," who has thrown over home and inheritance for her society.

WON'T HOIST FOREIGN FLAGS

MAYOR HEWITT SAYS THAT THE DAN-GER LINE HAS BEEN REACHED,

And it Must be Decided Whether or Foreign Ideas are to Rulein This City— He Submits His Notion of Home Rule. Mayor Hewitt wrote to the Aldermen 3 2 terday that he thinks it would have been only fair of them, since they asked him to hoist the Irish flag with the American flag on the City Hall on St. Patrick's Day, if they had asked him to hoist the German flag at half mast with the American flag on the day of Kalser Wilhelm's funeral. They forgot about the German flag. But his reasons for not holsting the green flag were not based on this oversight. He repeats that the flag of any foreign nationality has no business on the City Hall. He says:

men and patriots, I have caused to be prepared a table which gives in detail the condition of the population of this city in reference to birth and language. I invite your careful study of the facts presented, which will serve to show why candidates for office are so anxious to secure the forsign vote, and to prove also that the danger line has been reached, when it must be decided whether American or foreign ideas are to rule in this city. If the warning which I have been constrained to give shall have the effect of arousing public attention to the good old-fashioned American idea of home rule, homesteads, and home products, I shall feel that I have not made a mistake in the official action which my sense of duty has required me to take.

ABBAM S. HEWITT, Mayor.

The Mayor's figures may thus be condensed:

The Mayor's figures may thus be condensed: Born of native parents, 1885 per cent; native born, one or both parents allent, 40.47 per cent; total native born, 80.32 per cent; total foreign born, 80.89 per cent whom frist born 18.45, and German born 13.55. Non-English speaking population, 18.70 per cent.

GOING TO HAVE A BIG FAIR.

Brooklyn Retail Merchants Undertaking a New Enterprise.

The Brooklyn Retail Merchants' Association wants to build a hall where its members can meet and where new mechanical ap-pliances, food products, and goods connected with all the trades and callings can be kept on exhibition and sale. It decided yesterday afternoon to hold a fair and exhibition to help raise a building fund, in Grand Army Hall, Bedford avenue and North Second street, for ten days in September. It is proposed to have a parade on the opening day. Besides the merchants of on the opening day. Besides the merchants of Brooklyn, those from other cities will be invited, togother with all manufacturers and wholesale dealers in the country. A committee was appointed to make arrangements with the railroud companies to charge special fares from all parts of the country to the fair and exhibition. Exhibits from every State in the Union and from Europe will be received. Henry Meyer is President of the association.

A Fancy Pair for Working Girls

The members and friends c' the Working Girls' Fifty-ninth Street Club will hold a fair at 715 and 713 Fifth avenue on next Friday afternoon and evening. The patronesses of the fair are Mrs. Grover Cleveland. Mrs. Richard Irvin. Jr., Mrs. W. C. Whitney, Mrs. A. M. Dodge, Mrs. Ernest H. Crosby, and Miss A. Brown. The Ernest H. Crosby, and Miss A. Brown. The President of the club is Miss Margaret Thorne; Miss Day is the Trensurer, and Miss Mary B. Schieffelin is the Secretary.

The Japanese tea room at the fair will be presided over by Mrs. Constant Andrews and Mrs. Leon Marie. The young ladies assisting them will wear Japanese costumes, and include Miss Young, Miss Mee, Miss Bartell, Miss Hinnt, Miss Pullman, Miss Morgan, and others, Miss Mary Schieffelin will take charge of the photograph gallery, and a very attractive room will be the flower room, over which Mrs. Richard Irvin, Jr., and Mrs. E. H. Crosby will preside, Mrs. Watson will have charge of the refreshment room, and Mrs. Sturges the music room, Miss White the cake and candy table, while Miss Thorne will look after the Punch and Judy art gallery.

Stele 850 in the Club Billiard Room. Julian H. Barclay of the New York Athletic Club was playing a game of billiards at the club on Thursday, and laid his cost on a chair. When he put it on again, his pecketoook, with \$50 in it, was missing. The theft was traced to Walter Young, a young man who was in the room, and he was held in \$1,000 ball at Jefferson Market yesterday. He says he is a stock broker, which might have explained why he needed \$50, but at the dub yesterday it was said that Young was an employee in the billiard room.

On the 22d's Armory and Other Things. The Armory Board yesterday talked over the plans of the Twenty second Regiment Armory, for which bide are to be offered at the next meeting. An which bids are to be offered at the next meeting. An effort will be made to restrict the cost to \$300,000. To do this the preposed lantern tower will be omitted, and the regiment will be easied to guarantee the cost of locker than the cost of language that if the Lerislature atthorned me to spend \$16,000 mere on the attructure we would have to do it; or if they should offer tiem. Newton \$100,000 to get out he would have to take in. Newton \$100,000 to get out he would have to take in.